CULTURAL RESOURCES REVIEW FOR THE EVERGREEN SMART GROWTH STRATEGY STUDY AREA: (EVERGREEN COLLEGE) SAN JOSE, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PREPARED FOR

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INTRODUCTION

On behalf of David J. Powers & Associates, Inc., Holman & Associates (H&A) completed a cultural resources review of five sites comprising the Evergreen Smart Growth Strategy Study Area (ESGSSA) in the City of San Jose. This report addresses the Evergreen Community College Site (hereafter ECCS, Project Area or property). The review was undertaken to identify potential prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the ESGSSA, as part of a pre-planning study for potential future development of the parcels. Because future development could adversely impact any cultural resources on the ECCS, the City of San Jose Planning Department required this review. The City of San Jose is the lead agency for the ESGSSA project, responsible for identifying cultural resources eligible for nomination to the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHP). Guidelines for identifying cultural resources subject to protection from substantial adverse impacts have been developed by the Office of Planning and Research (Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1).

The following report presents: (1) findings of a review of maps, records and historic registers on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Information System (HRIS) at Sonoma State University; (2) focused historic archival research; (3) results of a brief field inspection of the PHGCS to assess the current condition of the property and relocate any previously identified historic or prehistoric properties; (4) a preliminary evaluation of acquired data; and (5) recommendations for further management measures.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The ECCS is an approximately 28-acre parcel located in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. The project area is located in the Evergreen Valley at the confluence of Yerba Buena and Thompson Creeks. The property is contained on the U.S. Geological Survey "San Jose East" 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (1961/photorevised 1980), within lands (Rancho Yerba Buena) not surveyed into the township-and-range survey system (Figure 1).

The AHS is comprised of two parcels designated by Santa Clara County Assessors Parcel Numbers 660-21-022 and 660-21-023. The Project Area is bounded on the west San Felipe Road and the Evergreen Retail Center, on the south by Yerba Buena Road, on the east by Evergreen Valley Community College, and on the north by Paseo de Arboles. The northwestern portion of the project area contains support facilities for Evergreen Valley Community College.

RESEARCH SOURCES CONSULTED

A prehistoric and historic records and literature search for the Project Area APE (area of potential effects) was conducted by the author at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University (NWIC/CHRIS File No. 03-904). The review included all sites and studies within approximately 1/4-mile of the ECCS. Archival research was also conducted to determine the historical development of the

area and to locate historical maps. Maps were of prime importance in locating potential historical resources. Archival collections consulted were located at the California Room of the Martin Luther King Jr. Library, the Evergreen Public Library, the archives at History San Jose, the research files of the author (Charlene Duval) and other local historians, and maps and records located at the County of Santa Clara Surveyor's office.

Literature Review Results

The NIC records search indicates the ECCS has never been examined as part of an archaeological field survey and that no cultural resources have previously been recorded on the property. The Project Area, however, is located in an area sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources.

While no prehistoric sites have been recorded within the Project Area, archaeological work in the vicinity has revealed significant prehistoric use of the immediate area. One prehistoric resource is recorded on the west bank of Thompson Creek, approximately 200-300 m west of the ECCS. The site (CA-SCL-267), recorded as an area of "darkened" soil associated with fire-affected rocks and chert flaked stone artifacts, was recorded in 1976 by Archaeological Consulting Research Services (ACRS 1976). The current status of this site is unknown. A residential development has been constructed immediately west of SCL-267, though the site may be partially or completely preserved within an existing riparian setback zone along the west bank of Thompson Creek.

A more significant occupation site (CA-SCL-689) was recently investigated by Holman & Associates on the Kenwood II Project Area (Pulte Homes) on the east bank of Thompson Creek approximately 500-600 m south of the ECCS. Test excavations and salvage data recovery yielded mostly Middle/Late Transition and Late Period Phase 1 artifacts and radiocarbon dates, with less clear evidence of an Early Middle Period occupation (Clark and Reynolds 2003). The site also yielded 131 prehistoric Native American burials.

Several archaeological survey and/or monitoring projects have been performed in the immediate area that have relevance to the ECCS. In 1996, Basin Research Associates completed an inventory of cultural resources within the proposed South Bay Water Recycling Program that included a segment within Yerba Buena Road (Busby et al. 1996). No archaeological resources were identified within this segment of the project and none were exposed during subsequent monitoring of subsurface pipeline and facility construction undertaken between 1996-1999 (Busby 1999). In 1998, Holman & Associates completed an archaeological pedestrian survey for the eight-acre Evergreen Retail Center that borders the ECCS on the southwest (Holman 1998). Surface visibility was described as excellent but no evidence of prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were observed, though the researcher cautioned about the potential for buried archaeological sites along the banks of Thompson Creek. More recently, Archaeological Resource Management investigated a six-acre parcel located between San Felipe Road and Thompson Creek—across the street from the Evergreen Retail Center—for Barry Swenson Builders (Cartier 1998). A surface survey failed to find evidence of significant cultural resources, though the researcher reportedly observed several pieces of fire-altered rock and recommend archeological monitoring of subsurface construction.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Setting

The ECCS is situated in eastern Santa Clara Valley, on gently sloping alluvial fan deposits west of foothills (Hamilton Range) that form part of the Diablo Range. Adjacent land use includes light commercial, residential and Evergreen Valley Community College facilities. The parcel is contiguous to the confluence of Yerba Buena and Thompson Creeks.

Ethnographic Context

Native Americans occupying the San Francisco Bay region are commonly known as "Ohlones", taken from the name of a village south of Half Moon Bay. These people are also known as "Costanoans", derived from the Spanish word *costanos*, or coast people, a linguistic term describing groups speaking related languages that held territory between San Francisco and Monterey Bays. Ancestors of the Costanoan language group reportedly entered the San Francisco and Monterey Bay areas about A.D. 500, possibly migrating from a lower Sacramento Valley-delta homeland (Moratto 1984:280). This migration (also known as the Utian radiation) temporally correlates with the appearance of Late Horizon (Augustine Pattern) artifact assemblages in archaeological sites in the San Francisco Bay area. Baptismal records at Mission Santa Clara—established in 1777—indicate the lower Guadalupe River area was within *Tamien* (or *Tamyen*) tribal territory at the time of Spanish contact (Milliken 1995:66). Mission life was devastating to the Ohlone people: populations decreased dramatically due to introduced diseases, fertility declined, and Spanish values were forced onto a people considered culturally inferior (Milliken 1995:1-6). A consequence of the rapid decline of the Ohlone people is a lack of specific information about their culture.

Population estimates for the Ohlone range from about 7000 (Kroeber 1925) to 10,000 (Levy 1978). As elsewhere in California, the basic unit of Ohlone society was the tribelet, a small independent kinship group comprised of one or more villages that occupied a defined territory and spoke the same language or dialect. Tribelets often centered around a principal village that was the political, social, ritual, and economic focus, with smaller nearby satellite settlements (Bean 1976:100-104). According to Milliken (1988:63), the number of villages comprising a tribelet fluctuated, and people frequently moved from place to place within a defined geographic area. Milliken has proposed four different residential patterns: (1) circuiting single village bands which moved seasonally within their territory from one place to another; (2) circuiting multi-village political groups which occupied a number of villages simultaneously during certain seasons; (3) stable single-village political groups which occupied a principal village year-round, though other task specific camps might have been used at times; and (4) stable multi-village political groups which maintained several permanent villages under a single political organization.

The Ohlone were hunter-gatherers adapted to varied ecological landscapes. The natural resources of the southern San Francisco Bay provided for nearly all the needs of aboriginal human populations, consequently in some places villages were continuously occupied for thousands of years. Ohlone territory encompassed myriad environments: grassland, oak

woodland, chaparral, littoral, riparian, estuarine, and marshland environments (Levy 1978; Elsasser 1986; Hylkema 1999).

Acorns, a dietary staple through much of central California, were a major source of carbohydrate calories in areas where enough oaks were found. Seeds from grassland species were also important, perhaps more important than acorns in oak-poor areas. Other plant resources included several types of berries, clover, wild onions, and carrots. A wide variety of animals—mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, shellfish, insects—were hunted, snared, clubbed, trapped, and caught in fish nets and by harpoon. Terrestrial mammal resources included black-tailed deer, elk, antelope, mountain lion, grizzly bear, coyote/dog and a variety of small game animals such as rabbit and squirrel. Quail and waterfowl resources (including geese, ducks, and coots) were also exploited. Steelhead and salmon were an important part of the diet of groups living near larger rivers and coastal groups exploited marine mammals.

Prehistoric Archaeological Context

The focus of early San Francisco Bay archaeology was on the numerous shellmounds along the margins of the Bay. To a large extent data from these sites still forms the basis for extant regional models of prehistoric adaptation and cultural change. The discovery of less visible archaeological remains, frequently buried under floodplain sediments, has revealed a more complex archaeological record for the Bay Area, particularly for the northern Santa Clara Valley (Hylkema 1999; Allen et al. 1999).

Archaeological research in the southern San Francisco Bay since 1935 has documented occupation of the vicinity from at least 400 B.C. to just prior to European contact (Bard and Busby 1988:868; Moratto 1984:258). Many believe that Ohlone groups were present in the area during the entire 2000 year period.

Information on prehistoric occupation or use of the southern Bay Area predating 5000 B.P. is virtually nonexistent. As abundantly demonstrated, natural landscape-building processes and historic era landscape modifications have profoundly influenced the visibility of archaeological resources in the Santa Clara Valley alluvial plain. Archaeologists working along the Guadalupe River, Coyote Creek, and Penitencia Creek have confronted the problem of buried archaeological deposits repeatedly. In these locations, many prehistoric sites have been partly or completely buried as a result of repeated flooding episodes. Areas that lie on the flood plains of the Guadalupe River, Coyote Creek, and other watercourses have been subject to periodic flooding and siltation.

Burial of prehistoric sites has continued in historic times and the rate of sediment deposition has increased during the last 200 years. Overgrazing by cattle has accelerated erosion of the hillsides, increasing the silt burden carried by floodwaters during historic times. Excessive pumping of groundwater for wells in the Santa Clara Valley has also led to subsidence; 10 feet (3 m) in Alviso and up to 13 feet (3.9 m) in downtown San Jose. As a result, some streambeds are higher than the surrounding flood plain, and their mouths at the edge of San Francisco Bay (California History Center 1981:22; Poland 1971). This has backed up flows and caused increased silting of the creek beds, with increased flooding of subsided areas (Fentress 1979:56).

Historic surface modifications and filling in of land surfaces is also responsible for the burying of prehistoric sites in the San Jose area (Peck and Ambro 1980:15-18). Sterile soils, or soils containing historic materials, have been used to fill a number of areas where prehistoric sites were later found; CA-SCl-300 and CA-SCl-302, located along North First Street, were covered by a layer of historic "fill" 20-100 cm thick (Bard and Busby 1979; Cartier 1979). This material may have been a mix of historic materials and sterile alluvial overburden, or entirely introduced material.

Peck and Ambro (1980:16) discussed the difficulty of identifying buried sites purely from surface indicators. The areas where CA-SCl-300 and CA-SCl-302 were later discovered were initially surveyed with negative results (Cartier 1979:5; Dietz 1977). A series of 10 backhoe trenches in "sensitive areas" along the banks of the Guadalupe River even failed to reveal evidence of these buried resources. Subsequently, trenching for a sewer line along the west edge of North First Street uncovered CA-SCl-300 deposits 70 cm below the surface (Cartier 1979); this site later yielded human burials. Site CA-SCl-302 was identified some 400 m southwest of CA-SCl-300 during a subsequent backhoe-testing program for the sewer line project.

Historic activities and fill operations may also introduce or displace prehistoric materials from their location of origins. This could occur during grading or filling operations to change the grade of agricultural land or raise building pads, or along streams channels such as the Guadalupe River during construction or augmentation of flood control levees. As an example, Peck and Ambro recorded surface observations on the Guadalupe levee near CA-SCl-276:

> "It should be noted for the record that in addition to the previously recorded midden constituents . . . fragments of a human cranium, other bone fragments, and a bird bone whistle stopped with asphaltum scattered over the surface of the levee" [Peck and Ambro 1980:17].

In this case, the soils containing prehistoric materials were apparently procured from a nearby prehistoric archaeological site, though there is nothing that precludes redeposition of archaeological materials at greater distances.

The fact that a surface reconnaissance produces negative findings for prehistoric resources cannot be used to dismiss the possibility that significant prehistoric resources exist buried under natural alluvial deposits or historic fill. Only a systematic program of subsurface testing can confirm the presence/absence of buried sites. As Peck and Ambro concluded:

> "It is clear that such sites [buried sites] are almost impossible to recognize by surface reconnaissance alone. Systematic subsurface testing is the only means of avoiding disturbance or destruction of such sites in the course of redevelopment, construction and earth moving activities" [Peck and Ambro 1980:18].

> "In light of the frequency of flooding and alluviation of the [Second Expansion of the Rincon de los Esteros Redevelopment Project] study areas by the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek, and the recorded examples of archaeological resources previously discussed, it is felt that there is a <u>very high potential</u> for encountering buried resources <u>anywhere</u> within the study areas that have not been systematically tested for such resources . . . It is safe to say that prehistoric resources can occur anywhere within the

Rincon de los Esteros Redevelopment Project and expansion areas" [Peck and Ambro 1980:24].

The foregoing discussion is particularly pertinent to the ECCS. This area would have been subjected to historic (and presumably prehistoric) flooding, possibly resulting in burial of ancient land surfaces and prehistoric sites. The area may have also experienced historic filling as part of reclamation or urban development, which may have buried or obscured prehistoric archaeological resources.

Historical Context

General Historical Background

The first Europeans settled the Santa Clara Valley in 1777 when Mission Santa Clara and the Pueblo of San Jose were established on the banks of the Guadalupe River. During this early colonial period, all lands were held by the Spanish Crown and allotted to the missions, pueblos, and individuals for cultivation and pasture for the support of the military and civilian population. Under Spanish law, all land belonged to the government, which was granted to settlers willing to make improvements. Originally, property was under the jurisdiction of the Pueblo or the Mission, with a few large ranchos granted by the governor to certain worthy individuals. Granted lands, as long as they were occupied, cultivated and/or grazed, remained in the grantee's family, passing to an heir, never to be sold or subdivided. Abandoned property reverted to the Crown and could be re-granted.

Mexico broke away from Spanish control during the revolution of 1822, and Mexican governors ruled California until 1846. After the Mexican revolution the missions were secularized and governors authorized hundreds of huge land grant ranchos, many including the former mission land. The ranchos were primarily devoted to raising large herds of cattle for the hide and tallow trade, the basis of the economy during this period.

The study area is part of the 23,000-acre *Rancho Yerba Buena y Socayre* that was occupied by Antonio Chaboya (Chabolla) perhaps as early as 1821 (Hendry and Bowman 1940). These lands were part of the *ejidios* (public land) associated with the Pueblo of San Jose. In 1833 Chaboya applied to the Alcalde of San Jose for permission to pasture his cattle in this area, and the Alcalde granted the request in the nature of a loan or grazing rights. A few months later, in a petition to Governor Figueroa, Chaboya stated that he had commenced the construction of an adobe house and two pole houses (palizades) and planned to begin cultivation and the planting of a vineyard for the support of his family. Although the rancho was not formally granted to Chaboya until 1840 he was allowed to erect a house, pasture his stock, and cultivate the land (Theodoratus 1979). The rancho boundaries extended from Coyote Creek to the Evergreen hills, and from the present Tully Road south to Metcalf Road. Research by Hendry and Bowman (1940) indicated that the earliest rancho structures, constructed about 1833, were located near the intersection of Quimby and White Roads. About 1845, a residence was built near the northeastern boundaries of the rancho in the foothills off of Quimby Road. By 1835, Chaboya had about 3,000 head of cattle, and 100 mares and broken horses, which in subsequent years grew to untold numbers (Breschini *et al.* 1978; Arbuckle 1985).

The late 1840s were a significant period in California's history and in the development of the Santa Clara Valley. As American and European settlers began to drift into Mexican

California during the 1830s and 1840s, many were attracted to the Pueblo of San Jose. With a population of about 500, San Jose was the largest town in northern California, situated in a fertile undeveloped valley. In 1846, the United States declared War on Mexico, sent troops to California, and in 1848 acquired the Mexican province of California in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Closely following the acquisition of California by the United States was the discovery of gold in the Sierra foothills, which precipitated a sudden influx of population to the State. This event served to accelerate California statehood, which was achieved in 1850, with San Jose serving as the first State capital.

As the last town on the route to the southern Mother Lode, San Jose became the supply center for hopeful miners as they passed through the area. Large numbers of these miners were farmers from the eastern United States and Europe and did not fail to recognize the agricultural potential of the Santa Clara Valley. Many of the successful and the not-so-successful miners returned to the Valley to take up farming. The high cost and scarcity of flour, fruit, and vegetables during the early Gold Rush made agricultural pursuits as profitable and more dependable than mining (Laffey 1982).

The rapidly growing, land-hungry population was greatly frustrated since much of the arable land in the San Francisco Bay area was taken up by the large Mexican grants. In many cases the boundaries of the grants were only roughly identified, a factor also frustrating to the American settler. The pre-Gold Rush settlers to California obtained land by gaining Mexican citizenship, embracing Catholicism, and/or marrying into the families of Mexican landowners.

Many immigrants believed that the territory ceded by Mexico in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was now the public domain of the United States. Yet when they tried to make claim to these lands, they came into conflict with the Mexican owner. Many settlers took matters into their own hands and occupied the land in defiance of the law and the grant holder, maintaining the belief that the lands were public and attacking the legality of Mexican titles. In order to bring order out of chaos, the United States government created the California Land Claims Commission to validate the Mexican titles by determining legal ownership and establishing fixed boundaries for Mexican claimed property. This process in many cases worked to the detriment of the Mexican landowner. The process of title confirmation was long, cumbersome, and expensive, and many Mexican rancheros found the economic, legal, and financial difficulties, which they had to face insurmountable. Even when the ranchero gained legal title to his land, the eviction of the numerous squatters was an almost impossible task (Broek 1932).

Rancho Yerba Buena was a prime example of the difficulties faced by the Mexican landowner during the 1850s, becoming the focus of the Settler's War of 1861. Chaboya hired lawyers J. B. Hart, Hiatt R. Hepburn, Henry Wilkins, and William Matthews to prove and defend his title before the land commissioners and to secure the U. S. patent to his land, which was finally obtained in 1859.

During the years it took to obtain final confirmation, many squatters had settled on Chaboya's rancho, building houses and barns and cultivating the land. The news of the rancho's confirmation prompted a community meeting at the Evergreen schoolhouse on April 11, 1859. A large group turned out to hear a speech on Spanish land grants in general, and the Chaboya grant in particular. At the conclusion of the speech, resolutions declared that the settlers "would unite to take all necessary proceedings to protect their rights" (Hall 1871:280).

When finally faced with a writ of eviction, these settlers armed themselves and enlisted the aid of their neighbors. Those settlers included in the writ of ejection included John Aborn, Thomas H. Farnsworth, Truman Andrews, and others. Although sympathetic with the plight of the settlers, on April 9, 1861 Sheriff John Murphy had no choice but to enforce the writ and called up a posse of 378 men. These men appeared at the Santa Clara County courthouse on Market Street but refused to take up arms against their neighbors and were dismissed by the sheriff. In the meantime, the Evergreen settlers and their sympathetic neighbors, some 2000 strong, marched on San Jose armed with pitchforks, rifles, and a small cannon, a relic of the Mexican-American War. The parade consisted of eighty-three carriages, a band, and 1000 horsemen. After riding through the streets of San Jose, they assembled in Washington Square (now San Jose State University campus) where Sheriff Murphy spoke to them. The "army," having made the point that they would not abandon their farms without a fight, peacefully dispersed and returned to their homes (Older n.d.). After a cooling off period, the squatters, Chaboya, and his lawyers came to a compromise whereby the settlers were able to purchase their lands at a reasonable price (Theodoratus 1979; Loomis 1978; Payne 1987).

Specific land uses within the study area during the historical period have followed general patterns throughout the Santa Clara Valley. During the early American period stock raising and grazing and wheat farming was prevalent. Upon the confirmation of the rancho lands, the property was parceled into lots of 100 to 400 acres. Land use was primarily grain farming and vineyards. Later in the nineteenth century, land use was more diversified with the introduction of orchards and vegetable crops, the addition of more vineyards, and continued grain farming. This pattern has prevailed until the present time; although, in recent years orchards and vineyards have been abandoned for the subdivision for residential housing.

Historical Development of the Project Area

Upon confirmation of the Rancho Yerba Buena to Antonio Chaboya in 1859, a large part of the rancho was deeded to his lawyers. The lands within the Project Area were those retained by Chaboya and land that was deeded to attorney J. B. Hart. Upon Antonio's death in 1865, his property was apportioned among his children. Of Antonio's 18 children, at least 10 survived him. The lands of his minor children Victoria Chaboya (born 1857) and Genero Chaboya (born 1864) were located between Quimby and Aborn Roads. Antonio Chaboya's 1840 rancho headquarters were located north of Quimby Road outside the boundary of the Project Area.

An 1859 survey was done of 6,773 acres sold by Chaboya to Captain Robert Haley. The boundaries of the survey extended from Silver Creek to the east Evergreen foothills and south from Aborn Road to approximately Yerba Buena Road. The map indicates that Evergreen Valley as having numerous white and live oak trees, among which were scattered a large number of structures. None of the structures were identified; however, it does indicate that the valley was well populated at this time (Burnt Map D-37).

An 1866 subdivision of J. B. Hart's property south of Aborn Road indicates that 367 acres, which includes the ECCS, had been sold John Tully (Ryder Map C157). By 1876, this property is shown on the Thompson & West map as having two structures, neither one of which appear to have been in the Project Area.

John Tully was a native of Ireland who came to the Santa Clara Valley in 1852. He accumulated several ranches in the San Jose and Evergreen areas owning over 1200 acres in

1876. His home was located at Tully and McLaughlin Roads where he died in 1894. John's first wife, Rose, died in 1882 and his second wife, Sarah Morton, died in 1892. Sarah Tully maintained portions of the Evergreen property in the subject area until her death (Thompson and West 1876:107; Loomis 1982).

John Tully's children inherited the Project Area, and on the 1902-1903 McMillan Map of Santa Clara County, ownership is noted as belonging to Mary Tully (born in 1859) et al. The USGS map surveyed in 1895 indicates that there were no structures on the study area. By 1908, the property had been further divided, the study area being a portion of the 190-acre parcel owned by John Tully's daughter Dorinda Tully Curran (born in 1873) (Fisher 1908). In 1917, Dorinda Curran died in San Francisco.

In January 1921, Dorinda Curran's property was subdivided into lots, which ranged from 5 to 12 acres. In the 1890s, it was still open farmland, but at some point in the early twentieth century was planted to orchard. By the 1920s, the northwest portion of APN 660-21-023 was owned by Ludwig Christian Riedel and his wife Katherine (10.16 acres). The Riedels' had a home on their 10-acre parcel where they had an orchard and raised their family. South of Riedel was a 10.3-acre lot owned by Michael E. Polito in the 1950s. Polito lived on Cadwallader Avenue. APN 660-21-22 was owned by Joseph Canciamilla (6+ acres later owned by Joseph A. Cirigliano) and Anthony Langone (4.75 acres). Canciamilla lived outside the study area and Cirigliano and Langone appear to have lived elsewhere as well.

In recent years, the study area has been under the ownership of Evergreen Community College. Structures, which support the college, have been constructed in the northwestern portions of the ECCS.

FIELD INSPECTION FINDINGS

An intensive pedestrian survey was completed for open areas of the project area. Much of the property—the area between a small open field along San Felipe Road and a larger field along the easternmost portion of the ECCS—contained paved parking lot, landscaped areas, and temporary building structures associated with "The Academy", a safety consortium/police training academy. Adequate survey of these areas was not possible.

Ground surface visibility in the two surveyed fields was fair to good; short, dry grasses characterized both areas. Numerous rodent burrows facilitated inspection of native soils, which generally consisted of dark yellow-brown silt clay containing small gravels. The smaller field along San Felipe Road contained walnut trees and flowers along the roadside border (Plate 1). The larger field to the east was completely open, containing no structures but several pedestrian trails (Plate 2).

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic Architectural Resources

No structures are present on the property that appear to qualify for the California Register or meet the eligibility threshold for San Jose Historic Resources Inventory, and thus no further architectural evaluation is required.

Historic Archaeological Resources

The presence of significant historic archaeological resources on the Project Area is not likely, though at least one residence was present on the property by the 1920s. By this time the Riedels' had a home on the northwest portion of APN 660-21-023. While no subsurface testing for historic archaeological resources is recommended, if buried or obscured historic cultural resources (e.g., trash deposits or structural remains) are encountered during future project construction, work in the area must halt until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find and formulate appropriate evaluation and/or mitigation measures.

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

An archaeological pedestrian survey of the ECCS failed to produce indications of potentially significant prehistoric or historic materials. Because the archaeological sensitivity of the area is moderately high, and the built environment obscures the visibility of possible archaeological resources in the project area, archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing construction is recommended. If cultural resources are encountered during project construction, work in the area must halt until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find and formulate appropriate evaluation and/or mitigation measures.

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APPENDIX A:

Figures and Plates

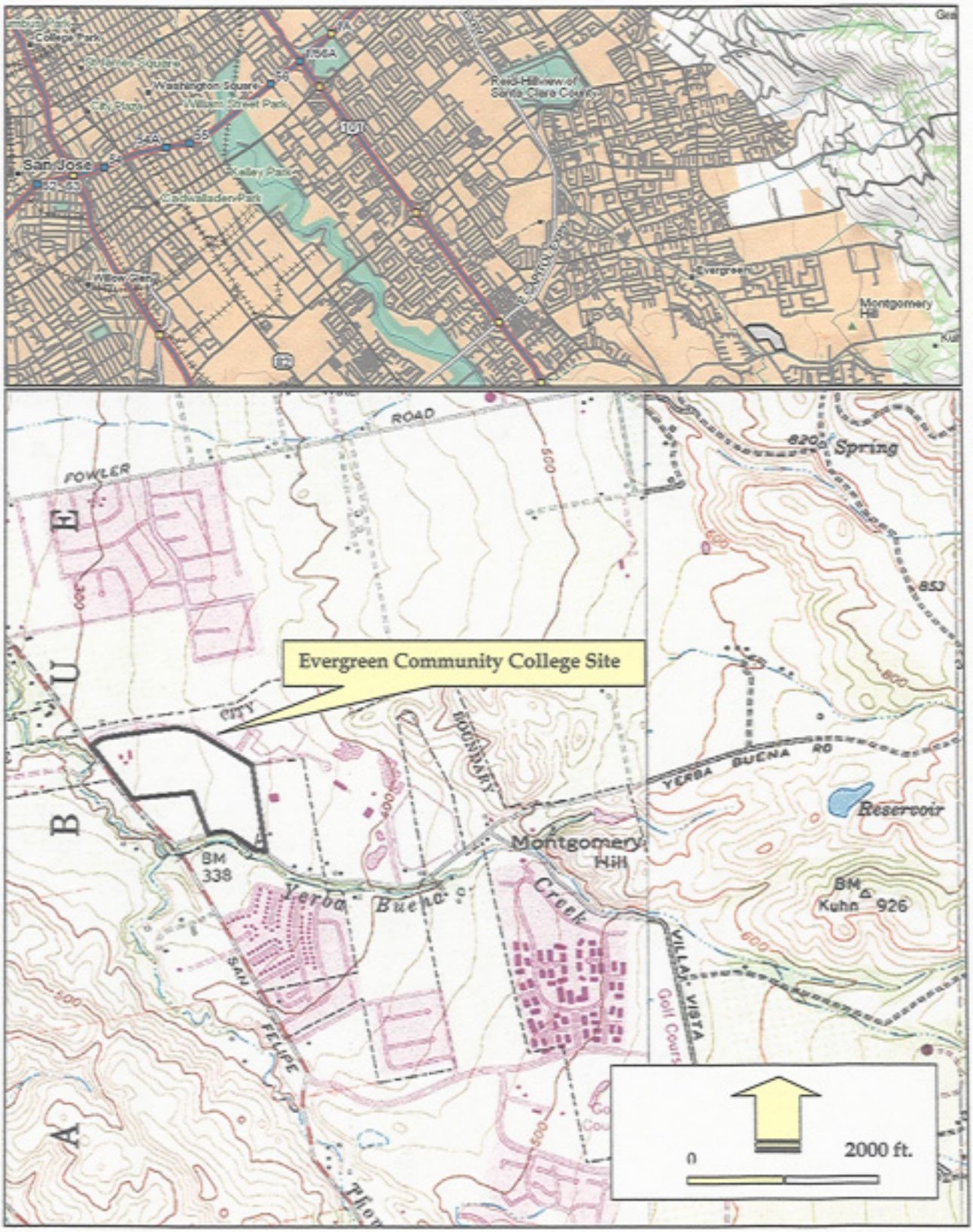

Figure 1. Evergreen Smart Growth Strategy Study Area: Evergreen Community College Site (source: USGS San Jose East and Lick Observatory quadrangles from Topo, San Francisco Bay Area [1997] and DeLorme Topo USA 4.0 [2002]).

Plate 1. Looking North at Field along San Felipe Road.

Plate 2. Large Eastern Field; Looking South.